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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Residue for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1873. NO. 131.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BROCTON MURDER.

An Old Man Killed in Cold Blood by a Vagabond Tramp.

Full Particulars of the Deed.

The Murderer Arrested and in Prison.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROCTON, N. Y., February 10, 1873.

This usually quiet village was thrown into a state of intense excitement Saturday morning last by the brutal murder of one of its most respected citizens, Jno. Flanders, a man about seventy years of age, residing on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, about a quarter of a mile north of the station. It appears that a tramp came down the road about nine o'clock Saturday morning and asked for breakfast at the house of a Sweed widow, named Swan Andressen. He was referred here to Flanders, who had been Poormaster. From thence he went to Flanders's house and repeated his request, and was told he could have breakfast by splitting wood in payment. He seemed to have been enraged at the proposal, for seizing the axe, he instantly struck down Mr. F. and fled across the country. On the alarm being given by Mrs. F. and her sister, who were the only other inmates of the house, the neighbors turned out en masse and captured him in a Swede hut near Westfield, about eight miles from this place and brought him back the same evening. Flanders lived about two hours, but was insensible.

Coroner Farman held an inquest this morning and the prisoner being identified by the persons who saw him, a verdict was rendered accordingly. He afterward had a hearing before Justice Elmore and will be taken to-night to Mayville to await trial on a charge of murder. The prisoner is a Prussian by birth, named Philip Hemsteller, and has spent much of his time since arriving in this country in prison. He is taciturn and refuses to say anything about the affair. He is about thirty-eight years old and of a decidedly brutal appearance, resembling the murderer Marlow to a remarkable degree. At first the people were very excited, and fears were entertained that mobbing this subsided and no violence is apprehended.

ANOTHER ACCOUT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROCTON, N. Y., February 10, 1873.

The least provoked and at the same time one of the most brutal murders it has ever been your correspondent's duty to record, was committed three-quarters of a mile from here on Saturday morning at about 7:15 o'clock, the victim being John Flanders, an aged and respected citizen, uncle to conductor Fay Flanders, who was killed in the Prospect slaughter, and the murderer one Phillip Hemsetterman ex-convict, who, by his own confession, is classed among the tramps and blacklegs who are constantly perambulating the country and committing depredations and crimes. From the facts as developed at the Coroner's inquest, and by a personal examination of all individuals who know anything of the terrible affair, it appears that the murderer called at the house of a Mr. Anderson, one of Flanders's neighbors, and asked for something to eat, but the lady, not liking his appearance, directed him to Flanders's house, and went to the back door. Mr. Flanders went out into the wood shed, and it is supposed told the man that if he would split some wood he could breakfast, which Mrs. Flanders was then engaged in preparing. Within three minutes after he had gone out, a sister of Mrs. Flanders heard a noise, and going out found the old gentleman partially insensible, with his face covered with blood, and at the same time observed the murderer walking away. She called assistance, and the injured man was carried into the house and medical aid summoned, when it was found that there was a cut from the blade of the ax, on the right side and back of the head, and another on the left side of the head, evidently made by the back of the ax. He was conscious at the time, first stating that the murderer had asked for breakfast, and also making other demands that were not understood.

After committing the murder, Hemstetter started toward the village, and called at a grocery store kept by Mrs. J. B. Hayward, and asked for tobacco and matches, which were given him by the proprietress, who disliked his looks, and was anxious to get rid of him. He next started toward Westfield and was seen by a gentleman named Lyman Burton, who ineffectually endeavored to get him to turn back. He next was seen by Mr. A. S. Ladue, a cattle drover, who passed him twice on the road. On arriving at Westfield this gentleman learned of the murder, and that he had seen corresponding to the description given, he immediately drove on to and through Westfield and captured Hemstetter two miles west of the place. He was given in charge of a Deputy Sheriff, who brought him here, and there being no jail in the village he is now locked and securely guarded until this morning, when an examination was held, resulting in his commitment for trial. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but taking the man as it does very nearly from house to house, each witness recognizing him fully, it leaves no doubt as to his identity and guilt. He is thirty-eight years of age and a Swede, by birth but speaks English quite well. In conversation with one of his countrymen he stated that he had been in America eight years, in that time had done eight days' work, and that he wouldn't split wood for any man for his breakfast. He further admitted that the greater portion of his time since landing in this country had been passed in prisons, jails and poorhouses.

Mr. Flanders, who was sixty-six years old, has lived in this place upwards of eighteen years, and was highly esteemed by the people for miles around. He owned a fine farm, on which he lived, and was in good pecuniary circumstances. The funeral will be held on Wednesday. The murder created an excitement unparalleled in the history of this quiet village, and a strong feeling in favor of lynching the murderer at first prevailed, and had the chain of evidence been complete on Saturday he would undoubtedly have been hung that night. He will be tried at the next term of the county court.

SENATOR POMEROY.

Further Testimony Before the Committee.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 10.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee to-day authorized the publication of that portion of Colonel T. Yorke's testimony which was kept back at the time, and was to the effect that Pomeroy told him (Yorke) that he had three spies in the anti-Pomeroy caucus. The names given were Senator Moonlight, Captain Tough and Representative Bond. Judge Horton, United States District Attorney, was examined by the committee to-day. He testified he had no knowledge of the use of money by Pomeroy. Being asked if he had had any conversation with Pomeroy relative to the alleged payment of $7,000 to Yorke, he replied his only conversation with Pomeroy on that subject was in his capacity as attorney, and that he could not lawfully repeat anything said to him in confidence by a client.

CASUALTIES.

Fall of a Wall—Three Persons Killed and One Injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 10.—The old wall of the Furguson House in this city fell yesterday afternoon, crushing a frame house alongside, in which lived a family named Donahue. Mrs. Donahue and daughter, and a young lady named Kieley were instantly killed, and another daughter one arm broken in two places, one leg broken and breast crushed in, but she still lives. A child two years old escaped unhurt.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer over Wisconsin moves eastward into Canada, accompanied by brisk and high winds. From Ohio valley to Upper Lakes and Northwest on Tuesday fresh and brisk and probably high westerly to northerly winds, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather, accompanied by probably a trace of light snow over Upper Lake region. For Middle States fresh and brisk winds, increasing possibly to high over the Lower Lake region, and gradually veering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature, cloudy weather and areas generally of light rain. For New England, winds shifting to fresh and brisk southerly to westerly, rising temperature and cloudy weather. For South Atlantic States, fresh southerly to westerly winds and generally cloudy weather. For Gulf States east of the Mississippi, winds veering to southerly and westerly, cloudy weather and probably areas of light rain. For Tennessee and Kentucky, cloudy weather and rain, but winds veering to westerly and northwesterly and clearing weather during Tuesday.

The Renewed Insurrection in Mexico Becoming Formidable.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 1.—The insurrection in Texic, under Lozado, is assuming formidable proportions. Lozado, in his political manifesto, proposes to establish a government similar to the Paris Commune. His army has invaded several portions of Jalisco and Guanajuato. In a severe battle on the 26th ult. Lozado defeated Corona, who retreated into Guadalajara. Gen. Flores telegraphs to the contrary, saying that Lozada was whipped and lost at least 1,000 men in killed and wounded. Private telegrams, however, concede the victory to Lozado. Alatamians has defeated a portion of Lozado's force. Corona is expecting reinforcements.

Fifty-one members of the two General Assemblies of Louisiana met yesterday evening, and after a constitution agreed to meet this evening, for the purpose of having a better understanding.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Announcement of the Death of Ex-Gov. Geary—Resolutions and Addresses—The Funeral Arrangements.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 10, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met this evening at eight o'clock. In the absence of the Speaker, Senator Strong called the Senate to order.

The Governor, by message, officially announced the death of ex-Governor Geary, and recommended that the Legislature take charge of the funeral.

Senator Graham offered resolutions lamenting the sudden death and eulogizing the deceased; that the Legislature cease active legislation until next Monday evening, and that they attend the funeral in a body.

The Senate was addressed in a feeling manner by Senators Graham, Wallace, Weakly, Humphreys, and Davis of Philadelphia.

The Governor, the Speakers, and five members of each House, together with Col. Jordan, are to act as a committee to carry out the funeral arrangements.

The Senate will meet to-morrow morning and adjourn. The House is not in session.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY rose to a personal explanation. He embraced the first opportunity to make a statement personal as to himself and in justice to the officers and members of the body of Senators. The public were aware of a deep and successful conspiracy laid to accomplish his defeat, and a villainy unparalleled, now pending over every statement affecting his integrity, and he pronounced all the allegations made against him specifically false, and said he had never entered into any agreement with any member of the Kansas Legislature; had never paid one dollar to any member to vote for him. He asked for a special committee, composed largely of his political opponents, to investigate in the fullest and promptest manner all the charges made against him, so as to make a report before his term expired, the committee to have power to compel the attendance of witnesses. He concluded by offering a resolution for the appointment of such a committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the credentials of W. B. Machen, now in the Senate by Gubernatorial appointment, elected by the Presidential electors, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Garrett Davis. The credentials were read and Mr. Machen sworn.

The Vice President submitted a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, announcing that he will immediately to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as Senator, to take effect at the end of this Congress.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire as to the best method of disposing of public documents after July 1, 1873.

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Mr. MORTON, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in relation to the electoral vote of Louisiana, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

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The unfinished business, being the Alabama claims bill, was then taken up.

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Mr. BAYARD then moved an amendment that in hearing the claims of insurance companies each loss shall be considered separately, and no interest be received on that particular loss shall only be deducted. Rejected—yeas 24, nays 25.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed—ayes 30, nays 19.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. DAWES presented the petition of seventy officers who received wounds or disabilities in the service, asking that under the increase of pensions granted by recent laws the pensions of officers may be increased in the same proportion as those of enlisted men.

Mr. MCLELLAND presented the joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of the permanent improvement of the Ohio river.

Mr. PERCE moved to suspend the rules and pass the substitute for the Senate bill extending the provisions of the Agricultural College act of 1862. Rejected—yeas 119, nays 83, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to include in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to adjust the salaries of the executive, judicial and administrative departments of the Government, which, on Mr. GARFIELD'S motion, was read.

Objection being made to debate the vote was taken on Mr. Butler's proposition and it was rejected—yeas 87, nays 120, as follows:

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NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Ambler, Ames, Archbar, Arthur, Axtell, Barnum, Beatty, Beck (Pa.), Beck (Ky.), Bell, Bird, Boiles, Bratton, Bright, Buckley, Buffington, Burchard, Cessna, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Creba, Crocker, Crossland, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Ferry, Farnsworth, Farwell, Flankingy, Foster (Ohio), Foster (Mich.), Garfield, Goodrich, Haldeman, Hale, Haley, Hamilton, Handley, Harris (Va.), Hawley (Ills.), Hawley (Conn.), Hay (Ills.), Hazleton (Wis.), Hereford, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Kelley, Kelly, Kendall, Killinger, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, Maynard, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McHenry, McIntyre, Merrill, Merrick, Monroe, Morgan, Niblack (Ind.), Orr, Packer (Penn.), Packer (Penn.), Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Pendleton, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Rogers (Ark.), Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Speer, Sprague, Stakewather, Stevens (Ills.), Stevenson (Ohio), Stoughton, Perry, Townsend (Penns.), Trimble, Tucker, Upson, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Pendleton, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Rogers (Ark.), Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Speer, Sprague, Stakewather, Stevens (Ills.), Stevenson (Ohio), Stoughton, Perry, Townsend (Penns.), Trimble, Tucker, Upson, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (N. H.), Wakeman, Waldron, Walden, Wells, Wheeler, Willard and Wilson (Ohio)—Total nays, 120.

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Resolved, That the government of the United States is, as it ought to be, a government of limited powers; that these powers are enumerated and enunciated in the Constitution of the United States; that they are granted by the people to the government, not for the purpose of conferring general, indefinite, unlimited rights of legislation, but for the purpose of accomplishing certain well-defined and specified objects; that all the rights of legislation not so conferred are reserved to the States or the people thereof; that while the central government is not the agent of the confederacy or of a mere league of States, but a government proper, founded upon the adoption of the people and creating direct relations between it and all its subjects, it is still less a supreme, unlimited, imperial, consolidated government, the most dangerous form that it could possibly assume; that while the central government has its distinct and recognized sphere of action, already ample, the governments of the separate States have their distinct and recognized sphere of action, and that it was to that end to the preservation of local independence, to the universal diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights and property that our institutions, that these separate spheres of action should be kept forever distinct and inviolable.

Mr. AMBLER asked Mr. Cox to withdraw the preamble and then all could vote for the resolution.

Mr. COX said that he would withdraw the preamble in order to see how many Republican votes the resolution would get.

Mr. DICKEY suggested to insert in it, "that four and four make eight."

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The bodies of the two sons of Mr. Bishop, who were drowned in the creek six days ago, were found to-day five miles below town.

Three Deaths from Heart Disease in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., February 10, 1873.

Three deaths, all ladies, occurred in this city, yesterday, from heart disease, the attacks varying from fifteen to thirty minutes duration. The parties had been in their usual health up to the time of attack. Two of the ladies were married.

The boiler in the agricultural works of Yates Brothers, near Havana, Illinois, exploded Saturday afternoon, demolishing the building and others adjoining. One of the proprietors was forced through a plank partition and seriously injured, and his brother badly scalded. Neither were expected to recover.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The New Wells at Titusville.

Abandoned Territory Again Producing Oil—Irregularities in the Letting of Sewer Contracts—Stealing by Venango County Officials.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 8, 1873.

Since Col. Drake completed the well bearing his name, the derrick of which may still be seen a mile and a half below this city, the scenes of oil development and strikes have been shifted with the rapidity that love of adventure, combined with greed of gain alone can give, and now after a lapse of thirteen years, venturesome operators with far fewer apparent prospects of success than encouraged Col. Drake have returned to the scene of his experiment and are receiving from large flowing wells a substantial reward for their enterprise. Years ago all this immediate territory was abandoned for the more alluring attractions of Pithole, with its big wells which so speedily ran out, causing a stampede of the inhabitants to Bennehoft Run, then Pleasantville, and, after other minor shiftings, down to the immense fields opened up in Butler and Clarion counties, which have been already described in the COMMERCIAL. The return here is undoubtedly attributable primarily to the success which has attended the development of the Octave Company's tract just west of and nearly on a line with the Col. Drake territory; secondly to the belief that owing to the crude methods employed at first in drilling and pumping wells, the rock was not thoroughly drained of oil, and finally to another belief never yet justified by experience, however, that territory will revive after a lapse of time. The two first named reasons are undoubtedly good and valid ones, and if the last mentioned should prove tenable there will be a general resuscitation of old wells hereabouts, and as the depth to be drilled is one-third, or at the most one-half, that necessary in the down-river districts, it will be seen that a formidable element to maintain competition with them will be developed. Of course, and naturally, too, there is considerable excitement prevailing here, and the citizens generally elated with the fact that at least a portion of the capital employed in getting down wells elsewhere will be diverted to the place of its first employment. This city has long been considered the natural depot and to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Garrett Davis. The credentials were read and Mr. Machen sworn.

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The bodies of the two sons of Mr. Bishop, who were drowned in the creek six days ago, were found to-day five miles below town.

Three Deaths from Heart Disease in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., February 10, 1873.

Three deaths, all ladies, occurred in this city, yesterday, from heart disease, the attacks varying from fifteen to thirty minutes duration. The parties had been in their usual health up to the time of attack. Two of the ladies were married.

The boiler in the agricultural works of Yates Brothers, near Havana, Illinois, exploded Saturday afternoon, demolishing the building and others adjoining. One of the proprietors was forced through a plank partition and seriously injured, and his brother badly scalded. Neither were expected to recover.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

RETURN OF OAKES AMES.

The Postal Car Appropriation.

Proposed Increase of Salaries.

RAILROAD TO POINT OF ROCKS.

LAST RAIL LAID YESTERDAY

POMEROY COLDLY RECEIVED.

Geneva Award Distribution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1873.

Return of Mr. Ames.

Mr. Oakes Ames was at the Capitol in good season this morning with three memorandum books, but Judge Poland's Committee held no meeting, and the long promised developments are postponed another day. Several gentlemen have, however, been favored by Mr. Ames with glimpses of his pocket records, and thus far in every instance they fully and precisely confirm the figures and testimony which he gave on his former examinations. They also establish the equally important fact that the first copies were complete, and that nothing which will materially change the character or amount of his transactions with various members remains to be disclosed, except in the case of Mr. Colfax. To-morrow Mr. Ames will submit to the committee such extracts from his books as may have a bearing on the case, but it is not expected they will require all his private accounts to be put in evidence. Mr. Colfax will also be present with his counsel and endeavor to clear up the discrepancy between his statements and Mr. Ames's testimony relative to the $1,200 deposited by the Vice President with Governor Cooke's bank June 22, 1868. Mr. Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, will also appear as the friend and adviser of Mr. Ames, and if successful as well as final session of the committee is expected. It is the wish of all the members to close the investigation to-morrow.

Senator Wilson has consented to hold a consultation this morning and afterward obtained leave of the Senate to sit during the sessions. It is understood that their proceedings are delayed until the receipt of all printed testimony, which will not be longer than to-morrow. Thus far each committee of the House has taken about four thousand pages of testimony.

The Postal Cars Question.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations gave a long hearing this morning to the representatives of the leading railroads of the country, who ask provision in the pending Postal Appropriation bill to pay for the transportation of postal cars. The only alternative which the roads offer is the old and peremptory discontinuance of the cars, which they claim to be now hauling at a great loss to the companies and a gross fraud on the public. In the present form of the Postal bill the railroads will receiveas much compensation for carrying mails in common baggage as in postal cars, since pay is proportioned to weight and not frequency of service. Committee will dispose of the matter to-morrow.

Senator Wilson Resigns.

Senator Wilson's announcement of his resignation in the Senate this morning was eighteen years to an hour from his first taking the oath as a member of that body.

Proposition to Increase Salaries.

The movement to increase salaries according to the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee failed to develop any strength in the House this afternoon. Gen. Butler's strategy to get the bill made in order as an amendment to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was characteristic, since had it prevailed no further opportunity would have been offered for members to record their yeas and nays, and members would have escaped record on the rather important peasonal question of the increase of their own salaries. It is probable, however, that the matter will be renewed when the Legislative Appropriation bill comes back into the House, and the friends of increase claim to be able to overrule the point of order which will inevitably be made against the amendment on the ground of its increase of salaries. The Senate, though twice defeated, has not abandoned the proposition for an increase of the salaries of members of Congress which originated in that body, will probably agree to whatever advance the House may say.

Agricultural College Bill.

The vote in the House this afternoon on the Agricultural College land bill shows a strange opposition to the measure than its friends have been willing to admit, and renders its passage this session altogether doubtful. Forty-six members were excused in the House, and a good number of the votes were obtained for the bill from Democrats of the Southern and border States, in which no very profitable use has been made of the grants under the original act of 1862. The motion which was submitted to the House was the substitution of a practically new bill for that which came from the Senate, which would have sent it back to that body, where it is doubtful if it could be passed a second time. Several Senators voted for the bill as a test vote, expecting it would fail in the House, and others who favored it have since changed their minds. Mr. Perce, who attempted to manage the bill in the House to-day, will not be able to command a good vote if he should attempt to manage the bill in the House to-day, will not be able to command a good vote if he should attempt to manage the bill in the House to-day, will not be able to command a good vote if he should attempt

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1873.

THE leading New York papers are beginning to print double-leaded editorials regarding the frightful prevalence of murder in that city. It looks ominous.

THE New Hampshire campaign is assuming quite a lively aspect. The election takes place on the *11th of March*. There are three tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic and Prohibition—although it is not likely that the latter will carry votes enough to prevent one of the two great parties from securing an actual majority. The Republicans are quite confident of maintaining the ascendency secured last year, and what is better, they are trying to deserve victory by faithfully working for it.

THE reported intention of King AMADEUS to abdicate the Spanish throne is to be received with some caution, because the young monarch is as plucky as he is liberal and enlightened. Still it would not be surprising should his natural disgust at the chronic restiveness and discontent of his subjects induce him to take such a step. Almost ever since his accession to the throne, Spain has been in a state of constant convulsion. The royal carpet-bagger has had a wretched time of it generally, and if he has really determined to pack up his valise and betake himself back to his ancestral vineyards of Savoy, he will have performed one of the most sensible actions of his whole life.

FROM his place in the United States Senate Mr. POMEROY denies *in toto* the statements of YORK concerning his alleged attempt at bribery, and demands an immediate investigation into the case. The character of the committee appointed to conduct it would seem to indicate that the inquiry is to be made as impartial and exhaustive as possible. Now let there be a suspension of judgment until all the facts of the case are got at. The downfall of honor and the ruin of character are always inexpressibly sad. If Senator POMEROY can satisfactorily unravel the network of painful evidence that encircles him, every right minded man will rejoice. If he is guilty he will have brought upon him his own fate.

THE GROWING coolness between the HAVEMEYER reformers and the Republican leaders of New York city with reference to the new charter, bids fair to culminate in an open quarrel. The charter itself comes up for final action this week, and the report is that it will be forced through with as little debate as possible. The Mayor complains that unless it is materially modified it will leave him without any control of appointments, and his friends say he will resign rather than be thus a "mere dummy." Naturally the Democratic journals are doing what they can to aggravate this difference, as if discovering in it the ways and means of upsetting Republican ascendancy in the city and distracting the party in the State. Their policy at present seems to be to stand by the Mayor, though he was anything but a favorite with them last election.

THE Chicago press is taking a marked interest in the development of the resources of the Menomonee, Wisconsin, iron region, distant from that city about three hundred miles. This is far-sighted and shrewd. The region in question has been explored by many of the most reputable geologists in the country, and examined by shrewd manufacturers and capitalists, who have invested largely in the lands. Nothing is wanted but railroads to bring capital and labor to the place. Were every part of the region made accessible by rail, twenty mines would probably be put in operation within a year, such is the confidence in its resources, and so much capital is waiting investment in so profitable a branch of business as iron mining and manufacture. The proper development of these lands would bring into existence numbers of furnaces throughout the State of Wisconsin, and along both shores of Lake Michigan, whose manufactured iron would mostly seek Chicago, making that city in time one of the most important iron marts of the country.

CONNECTICUT is a close State, and the Democracy are said to entertain strong hopes of turning the scales in their favor at the approaching Gubernatorial election. The Republicans, last week, nominated as their candidate Hon. HENRY P. HAVEN, a selection which is admitted by the Democratic press to be "as good as can be desired by the party." The Democratic Nominating Convention meets on Wednesday of next week. It is to be hoped the rumors which reach us of a threatened "bolt" on the part of a portion of the Republican party who desired a different nomination, may turn out to be groundless. Success can only come of harmony and co-operation, and while there is no room for apprehension, if the full vote of the party is polled, our friends cannot afford to indulge in local divisions and private feuds. Shoulder to shoulder is the word. The Republican majority ought to be increased rather than diminished. With the ascendancy of the Republican party firmly established, the latent enterprise and energy of our people will expand, the heat of our political struggles will abate, and merit will take the place of partisan activity, and magnanimity the place of party exclusiveness. These are the things for which the Republicans of Connecticut are called upon to strive. They can win if they will.

SOME time ago the venerable poet and veteran editor, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, whose name had been appended to a public appeal for subscriptions for a certain purpose, without his knowledge or consent, declared that he had never signed such an address; had never authorized any person to give it his signature, and had never either seen it or heard of it until he saw it in print. Regarding such a use of his name as an unwarrantable liberty, he requested that it might be omitted from subsequent publications. The question was whether a man has a right to his own name; about which we fancy there will scarcely be two opinions. Yet by simply protesting against this by far too common practice of putting a man's signature to paper without his knowledge or authority, MR. BRYANT has been assailed with no little bitterness and ill feeling. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a Democratic sheet, edited by a venally youth whose distinguishing characteristic, if it were not for his boundless impertinence, would be egregious self-conceit, sneers at the venerable author and journalist as "a superannuated driveller." This is somewhat as though maudlin TUPPER should undertake to belittle the writer of Paradise Lost. One is to be pitied rather than blamed for intellectual impotency, except when the person so afflicted insists on being regarded as an oracle. The Democracy of the Hoosier State should set a close watch on their silly editorial boor.

A NICE DISTINCTION.

In whatever paternal duties LOUIS PHILIPPE, the Citizen King, may have failed, he certainly did not neglect to bring up his children in a due regard for their own pecuniary interests. Touching this matter, indeed, the paternal precepts were so consistently and beautifully sustained and re-enforced by the paternal example that, shortcoming on the part of the children was hardly possible. The King, as everybody knows, never allowed political considerations, however weighty they might be, to interfere with his careful husbandry of his riches, and the Princes of his House have proved in the most conclusive manner that they can not be blinded by ambition to the solid and more enduring attractions which controlled their sire. They had no sooner been permitted to live in France than they took steps to recover the immense possessions of which they had been deprived by the Emperor. At first, many fancied that their object was simply to have the justice of their claims recognized, and in that they would add to their popularity and to their chances of reigning by refusing to increase the almost overwhelming burdens of the French people by exacting payment of the debt. But the Orleans Princes meditated no such sentimental or romantic preference of praise to solid pelf. They pressed their claims and obtained payment. And now the three Princesses of the money loving house have put in their claim for the payment of "their property (*dot*) as settled by the imperial law of 1855," and that in the year named, the Emperor, it seems by European public opinion, assigned an annual income of two hundred thousand francs to each of the three Orleans Princesses. The ladies, however, disdaining to be or seem the pensioners of the odious usurping upstart as they no doubt thought him, refused to accept the allowance. The refusal of course appeared in the eyes of aristocratic Europe a fine trait of manners, a display of pride and dignity quite worthy of such high-born dames. But, the ladies, true to their lineage, seem on reflection to have concluded that, though pride and dignity may be fine, cash is finer, or at least more useful. At any rate, they now demand from the French Treasury the payment, not only of the dowry assigned them, but of all the sums annually due them since 1855, by this time amounting to "a very pretty lump of money." As remarked by the French journal, upon whose authority we make the statement, the Princesses must have known that the money would not be taken from the Emperor's privy purse, but from the public treasury, and they were, therefore, prevented from receiving it by a mere formality—"the cashier was objectionable to them." Truly admirable delicacy, and at the same time a most beautiful compliment to the republic, or, perhaps, it is intended for M. THIERS, whom the Princesses are willing to gratify by becoming his pensioners.

WASHINGTON AND MADRID.

It might have been supposed that the lesson of the last Presidential canvass would have sufficed to convince the most ambitious newspaper of the limitation of its own powers. The lesson was much needed, as the editorial mind really seemed to entertain no doubt that, when the three or four journals in the country recognized as most influential each in its sphere, whether local or general, had agreed to combine their forces for the election of a President, the result might be considered as fully assured beforehand. But alas for editorial hopes. In recollection of inexorable facts, it is no longer doubtful that the people of this country under certain circumstances choose to think for themselves without much regard for the voice of the types, however worthy or respectable may be the men who control them. Quite heedless of this useful lesson, however, certain metropolitan journals are laboring with the utmost assiduity in the hopeless attempt to control the policy of the Administration as regards its relations with Spain. As to the motives of those journalists we have no discreditable suspicions to suggest. They may be and probably are honorable. The editors are most likely stirred by journalistic ambition, the natural desire to magnify their profession, and to make good the claim often asserted in its behalf, that while the country is nominally ruled by officers chosen for the purpose, it is really ruled by the press. But whatever their motives may be, the course of some of their papers is founded on mistake, and is not adapted either to illustrate or to promote the wide and permanent influence of the profession.

To take up a single topic of the foreign relations of the government and agitate it continually without reference to the general policy of which it forms a part—this is not the way either to enlighten the popular mind or to direct the action of intelligent statesmen. And when a managing editor not only pursues the course described, but expressly or by implication claiming to command a degree of power commensurate to that of the government under which he lives, sends his agents into a foreign country with which his own is at peace, for the purpose of getting up embarrassing complications between them—the press, in so far as it is thus represented or sanctions the proceeding is degraded in the opinion of thoughtful and well-informed citizens. This, however, is not the worst effect; as popular government is thus disparaged and made contemptible in the judgment of foreign nations, whose rulers would not tolerate any such impudent and unwarrantable intermeddling with their functions on the part of even the most distinguished individuals.

The policy of the Administration toward Spain in reference to Cuba has been at least consistent, not only with itself but with the general foreign policy of the United States. War with Spain has never yet in the course of the Cuban controversy been regarded with favor by the American people. They are *sick* of war, and are besides well aware that, under the circumstances of the country no conceivable good results of a conflict with Spain could compensate its evil consequences. Therefore, though desiring the abolition of slavery, and the promotion of other reforms in the Spanish Antilles, the American people have certainly never yet been ready to sanction armed intervention for the attainment of those objects. Hence in pressing the subject upon the attention of the Spanish government in a manner least offensive to Spanish susceptibilities the Washington Cabinet have no doubt acted in accordance with the popular view. But the task has been difficult. Spanish pride is sensitive and inflammable beyond all other pride, and besides, emancipation in the Spanish colonies encounters in the Spanish mind an objection which Americans do not always allow for. Spaniards naturally desire to retain their colonies, and the opponents of emancipation constantly remind the abolitionists that Spain lost her hold upon her American continental possessions through the liberal concessions made to them on the eloquent recommendation of the Minister, AROUELLES.

And yet it is certain that, through the influence of the American government in cooperation with the rapidly growing anti-slavery sentiment in Spain, slavery in the Antilles is now near its end. Americans not generally admirers of the Spanish character, perhaps prejudiced against it, are apt to fancy that the Spaniards at home are indifferent to the distant evils of which slavery is the source. But this is a mistake. Cuban slavery and the atrocities of the Havana volunteers have nowhere excited more horror and disgust than in Spain, and nowhere have they been more powerfully denounced than in the Spanish Cortes, not only by CASTELAR but by many other members. The act abolishing slavery in Porto Rico, though the direct result of Washington influence, is sanctioned by a strong public sentiment in Spain, and that measure has been already followed even in Cuba by an effect which could hardly have been looked for.

Heretofore the Cuban slaveholders had set their faces like flint against the slightest movement in the direction of abolition. In several conventions they had declared their resolution to resist the reform under all circumstances and conditions, and quite lately they were said on good authority to have dispatched a million and a half of dollars to Madrid to be spent in influencing the Cortes and the press in favor of their beloved institution. The Madrid government expected no yielding on their part. And yet these devoted supporters of slavery have at length given signs of abandoning their idol. On the 27th of January they held a convention, numerously attended, in Havana, at which emancipation was thoroughly discussed *pro* and *con*, and many of the speakers openly declared themselves in favor of liberating the slaves. One speaker supported emancipation without indemnifying the masters, on the ground that it would be unjust to tax the poorer classes for the relief of the wealthy owners of plantations. This magnanimous view of the subject found only the one advocate, and most of the speakers were in favor of ample indemnity, some of them thinking that a thousand dollars a head would not be too much. It is also true that most of the speakers favored conditions in carrying out emancipation which would leave the slaves in a position of very defective freedom. It is, however, an important fact that even those Cuban slave masters have at last been brought to perceive that the days of their domination are nearly over, and that the best they can do for their own interests is to come to terms with the opponents of the system. The great question with them is not now the continuance of slavery but the manner in which it is to be abolished.

Several causes are mentioned for this rather sudden change of mind on the part of the Cuban masters. One cause is the manifestly resolute purpose of the government to effect emancipation in Porto Rico, and a like decided action of the purpose by public opinion in Spain. The eyes of the Cubans have thus been opened to the probable consequences of their longer resistance to a policy which is clearly demanded by the civilized world. And another consideration which is supposed to have great weight with the Cubans is the disastrous financial results, actual and anticipated, of the conflict which has now distracted the island for so many years. Slavery they know to be at the foundation of the struggle, and to end the struggle and save their property from its depressing effects they are willing to liberate their slaves. In view of such facts, it is clear that the American government has no call to adopt any other line of policy toward Spain than the one it has been pursuing.

ONE of the most promising indications of Southern rehabilitation and progress consists in the attention which is being given to the education of the masses. Under the old order of things those States were almost entirely destitute of public schools for the instruction of the poor man's children, education being chiefly confined to high schools, where the wealthy could send their children by paying a tuition fee. This is now being changed, and the people are beginning to realize as never before the value of popular intelligence and enlightenment. The Democracy of Texas, however, have apparently set themselves to the task of throwing that great and growing State back into the ignorance which characterized it before the war. They have a majority in the Legislature, and propose to utilize by abolishing the free school system established under the late Republican administration of the State, through the suppression of the collection of the school tax. The school population of Texas is 229,568, with an adult illiteracy of 76,895 whites and 150,617 blacks. Its total population is 818,579, with an area of 237,321 square miles. In all this territory and for all these people, when the Republicans came into power in 1870, there were but two free school buildings. In spite of great political opposition and violence toward teachers, the first season's work of the State Superintendent of Education resulted in the establishment of 1,024 schools, with an enrollment of 43,504. The present season opened with an enrollment of 117,000 pupils. All this good work is now, it seems, to be undone, and the new era of hope and promise which has dawned upon the State, is to be brought to a darkened close, To quench all the beacon lights that guide our advancing humanity, seems to be the highest aim of the Democracy of Texas. We call upon the press of that party throughout the country to denounce this crime against liberty and humanity as it deserves.

GRAZING VERSUS FARMING IN TEXAS.

A late number of the *Freie Presse*, a German paper of San Antonio, contains an interesting article on the future of Western Texas. Some of its statements are likely to interest readers who are accustomed to think of the Texan cattle trade as the important or even chief concern of the people who live in that remote and heretofore secluded section of our great Union. Remarking that there are three things which make a country prosperous and great, viz: agriculture, manufactures and trade, the writer affirms that of all regions those are the poorest and least advanced in civilization, which are exclusively devoted to the raising of cattle for the market. Such in Europe are the lands on the lower Danube, on the Moldau, and the Theiss, and in Southern Russia. In those countries neither agriculture nor manufactures flourish. In North America Texas and especially Western Texas is the home of cattle raising, and all other interests are subordinated to the business. The cattle-raiser is in fact the lord of the land, for valley and hill, forest and field belong to him. The farmer in order to protect his crops against his neighbor's ox, worth perhaps fifteen dollars, must expend five hundred dollars or more in fencing. On your neighbor's land everything is sacred from invasion except the grass—that belongs to the ox. A miserable calf may break into your field or garden and in a single night destroy the fruit of years of toil, but you have no remedy, because your fence has not the legal height of eleven feet. The scarcity of timber in Western Texas is urged in vain, as the right of the cattle overrides every other. A wooden fortification around your property is the only resource.

The all prevalent defense of this state of things is, it seems, that the riches of Texas consist in its cattle, and that every year hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid out in the West exclusively for them. To meet this argument the *Freie Presse* turns to the census of 1870, and compares the cattle interest with the agricultural interest, for the purpose of showing the superiority of the latter. From the census report it is shown that the value of the cattle running at large in Texas, at a liberal valuation, does not amount to more than about twenty millions of dollars, while the values of the farms, farming implements and farm products together amount to as much as a hundred and thirty-five millions. Then the annual money product of the cattle, *in the absence of murrain and assuming the most to be made of them*, would not be much more than six and a half millions of dollars, while the annual money product of the farms is somewhat more than forty-one millions. In reality four millions of dollars are the full annual outcome from the cattle. It must also be considered that at present a considerable portion of the farmer's time—so much productive energy—is spent upon fencing. And yet, in spite of the great disparity of the two interests, the cattle interest and the agricultural interest, the former is allowed to have the upper hand, and the farmer is compelled to fence his fields that the cattle may have the privilege of rambling where they please—a state of things which is simply the tyranny of the less worthy over those who contribute most largely to the wealth and prosperity of the commonwealth. So thinks the *Freie Presse*, which seems to make out a rather strong case against fences. Perhaps the grazier could point out a flaw in the reasoning.

OF THE Persian officers who are at present in Berlin pursuing military studies and making themselves acquainted with Prussian military organization and arrangements, one belongs to the Masonic order. He is a Mussulman. He seems to have spontaneously sought recognition as a member of the craft at a Berlin lodge, and his claim was allowed only after such an examination as satisfied the brethren that he was one of them. From the statement of this Persian Mason it appears that nearly all the male members of the Persian court belong to the mystic order, even as German Masonry enjoys the honor of counting the Emperor and the Crown Prince among its adherents. The appearance of this Mohammedan Mason in Berlin seems to have excited a little surprise among some of the brethren there, and the surprise would be natural enough in persons not aware of the extent to which Masonry has been diffused over the earth. Account for it as one may, the truth is certain that the mysterious order was established in the Orient many ages ago. Nearly all of the old Mohammedan buildings in India, such as tombs, mosques, etc., are marked with the Masonic symbols, and many of these structures, still perfect, were built in the time of the Mogul Emperor, AKBAR, who died in 1605. Thus, Masonry must have been introduced into India from Middle Asia by the Mohammedans, hundreds of years ago. Indeed, we have heard a reverend member of the order affirm that the religions or theistic idea upon which Masonry is founded finds its most perfect architectural embodiment, not in a Christian church, but in a Mohammedan mosque.

MACHIAVELLI AMES has at length returned to Washington, and will reappear before Judge POLAND'S Committee to-day. When he went away he intimated that he had the receipts from the Congressmen to whom he paid dividends, and he promised to bring back all the memoranda and papers necessary to establish his assertions. This, it is reported, he professes to have done. The issue is therefore squarely joined. MR. COLFAX will now make his explanation, and he certainly owes it to himself and friends to make his vindication clear and full. As for AMES, he has shown himself capable of the most malicious cunning, the most dexterous perfidy, the most morbidly obtuse morality. He has played with character as he would with stocks, regarding it only of commercial value. He was bent upon betraying. The most honorable means to him were those which were the surest, the speediest and the darkest. The unsupported evidence of such a man is wholly worthless, and the commonest justice demands a suspension of public opinion concerning the accused until all the evidence is in.

THE *American Agriculturist*, published by Orange, Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, ranks high among the best journals of its class, at home or abroad. Elevated in tone, and giving the farmer practical instruction as to how best and most profitable to perform his work, it deserves its wide-spread circulation and influence. It is cheap enough, too, to be within the reach of old classes, the subscription price being but $1 50 per year, or four copies for $5 00. Messrs. Orange, Judd & Co. also publish *Hearth and Home*, an illustrated family journal, filled with choice articles from the pens of our most illustrious writers, and a serial story by Dr. Eggleston, author of "Hoosier Schoolmaster" and the "End of the World." *Hearth and Home* and a handsome chromo are furnished at $3 to single subscribers.

A LAW has been introduced into the Maine Legislature fixing the degree of punishment for persons found guilty of placing obstructions on railroad tracks. When lives are sacrificed through an accident occasioned by such obstructions the punishment shall be death. The law proposed is not too severe; but would it not be right and proper to add a clause for the commensurate punishment of railway officials and employees, to whose criminal negligence much of the loss of life on railroads is to be attributed?

IN ORDER to aid in the rebuilding of Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's tabernacle in Brooklyn, which was recently destroyed by fire, N. Tibbals & Son, No. 37 Park row, New York, are issuing a handsome book of over 300 pages, from the pen of Dr. Talmage, entitled "One Thousand Gems, or Brilliant Passages, Anecdotes, and Incidents." The profits from this work are to be devoted to the laudable purpose of rebuilding the church; and as the book is well worth the price asked,—only one dollar—it should meet with a large sale.

THE publishing house of Holt & Williams, New York, has undertaken the publication in this country of *The Fortnightly Review* an organ of advanced thought, simultaneously with its appearance in England, at the reduced price of fifty cents, and the first number printed under this arrangement has just been issued. The contents of this publication are always new and vigorous, printed on paper and type fine and clear.

WE HAVE received the *Tribune Almanac* for 1873. The value of this publication as a political register is everywhere known. In addition to the usual admirable statistical and political digest which constitute the distinguishing feature of the almanac, it contains a well written biography of Horace Greeley.

HON. M. C. GOOD, Judge of the Municipal Court of Wheeling, died in that city on Saturday, after an illness of several weeks. He was highly respected in the community, having been born and spent his entire life in the city.

Delinquent postmasters, to the number of about four hundred, are being notified by the department to make an immediate settlement or be prosecuted on their bonds.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The lumbermen of Embden, Maine, are blessing the beavers for damming the forest streams years and years ago. Logs in great numbers are coming to the surface in ponds produced by these industrious quadrupeds, which are perfectly sound and good, and which were brought down by the overflowing waters in which they have been preserved these many years.

A crab was taken lately at Galveston, enclosed within an unusual sort of shell, being a coffee pot into which he had entered without being able to extricate himself.

The United States Consul at Rotterdam, has sent to the Department of State twenty-five sets of sugar samples of the year 1872, which will be furnished to Collectors of Customs to determine the proper classification of imported sugars.

A New York restaurateur, having got two small fishes of rare appearance from the market, sent them to Prof. Agassiz the other day, and received the great scholar's hearty thanks, with the assurance that the fish were of a very rare species and a valuable acquisition for his museum. It had been seen by only one American scientist before.

The tunnel on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad distant fifteen miles from Binghamton, has at last been completed. This tunnel was commenced twenty years ago, but the archway was not finished until now.

Iowa papers estimate that in that State 50,000 bushels of corn per day are burned, and at this rate will continue for the next two months.

A wealthy and prominent citizen of Worcester, Mass., has purchased between one thousand five hundred and one thousand eight hundred acres of land in Nantucket, intending to make it the greatest watering place in the world.

From the recent census in India it appears that the people owning the direct authority of the Queen of Great Britain number 186,037,000, and those who obey the rule of native chiefs, subject to her protection, number 55,250,000.

Hundreds of petitions are reaching the United States Senate from the publishers of country newspapers protesting against a provision in the bill now before the House for the reduction of rates of postage, providing for transmitting through the mails free of postage weekly papers which are printed and published wholly within the county.

The directors of the Anglo-American and French Atlantic Cable Companies have resolved to reduce the tariff on messages between Great Britain, France and New York, from one dollar per word to seventy-five cents per word on and after the 1st of May next.

It appears by the accounts of the Pacific Railroad, that they know how to make the bills against the government cover as large a ground as possible. When any part of the road is threatened by hostile Indians, they telegraph to the nearest military post, get a lot of soldiers, carry them to the point of alleged danger and back. The result is a goodly-proportioned bill against the government for transportation of troops and supplies.

Here's richness! The wicked Sardou has agreed to modify his satirical play of "Uncle Sam," by substituting "John Bull" and "English" for "American" all the way through. The London papers want to know what M. Thiers is going to do about it!

On the fifth of March the Canadian Parliament will meet at Ottawa. This will be the first session of the Second Dominion Parliament, elected, last summer, for five years. The First Dominion Parliament was elected in 1867, and finally prorogued June 14, 1872.

The convention of free-thinkers held in Boston last year, which raised about $10,000 for the erection in Boston of a hall sacred to free speech and beyond the control of sectarian landlords, has recently received from Mr. James Lick, of San Jose, Cal., a grist-mill and land in San Jose worth $100,000.

Federal officials have seized the books, weights and measures of the San Francisco and Pacific, and the California sugar refineries in San Francisco, on the charge of making false returns of weights.

The Massachusetts Senate is considering a bill designed to recover the loss of taxable property which the city of Boston annually suffers from persons having little real estate in Boston and a large amount of personal property going to some suburban town about the first of May, and claiming that as their residence for the purposes of taxation.

Northern Texas is now actively engaged in raising cattle, and men who, a few years ago, would barely earn a subsistence, are now the owners of large "stocks," notwithstanding great losses by cattle thieves and Indian depredators.

The lumber trade of Canada for 1872 was not profitable in consequence of labor and provisions having risen from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent, and although the cut of logs in the winter was very large, yet in consequence of the continued dry weather and low water during the summer, it was impossible to send down the logs.

PERSONAL.

Grace Greenwood writes from Washington: "For the first time I saw and heard General Hawley, and I was much impressed by the scholarly refinement, quiet elegance and dignity of the man, and with the fine, clear voice, the admirable emphasis and expression of the speaker. General Hawley is a man we can hear in the gallery, and shall always delight to hear. There, he is already hailed as the coming leader—if that great mob of legislators can ever be brought to march and wheel under any leadership again. At present they seem to be 'all corporals.'"

The Prince of Wales, Shah of Persia, Emperor of Germany, Emperor of Russia, Sultan of Turkey and Viceroy of Egypt, having signified their intention of being present at the opening of the Vienna Exhibition, the New York *Herald* suggests that President Grant attend, "to show Europe what stuff an American President is made of," and that the grand convocation be opened with prayer by the venerable Pope Pius.

The new Senator from Nevada will soon start for Washington to take his seat, and he thus gives notice to a certain class to beware of him. He says: "The venal, licentious, cowardly, libelous, sneaking, interviewing sheet which fattens on ambitions of its own creation, and waxes fat upon the indecencies which its vile imagination conjures up to defame the just, and which, for sordid motives, panders to the depraved taste of the vicious, is a sore upon the body politic, which, sooner or later, will have to be removed by the scalpel." Senator Jones evidently refers to himself as the "just," and we suppose he is also the person who proposes to use the scalpel.

Eleven female friends of the late Mr. Buckle have generously united in presenting some interesting reminiscences of his life and character, accompanying a new collection of his miscellaneous and posthumous writings.

The London *Times* is responsible for the following statements in regard to the late Lord Lytton: "Every one must have been aware by the advertising columns of the press that another novel by him is announced for publication, and it is some consolation to know, as we happen to do, that he had himself no confidence in the very highest opinion of its merits. But we believe it will be a surprise to every one to learn that it was Lord Lytton who was author of the *Coming Race*, as well as the sparkling "Parisians," now coming out in *Blackwood*, and happily, as we understand, left entirely finished." The authorship of the *Coming Race* was discussed with a great deal of curiosity at the date of the appearance of that rather remarkable book.

The new poet, William B. Wright, author of "The Brook," has received with warmest welcome and appreciation the first book critics. He is now but thirty-three, a native of Orange county, New York, and the son of a well-to-do country physician. He graduated at Princeton in 1859 with high honor, intending thence to pass into the Theological Seminary and become a Presbyterian clergyman—a career which subsequent development of his mind prevented him from adopting. After graduation he continued an earnest student of theology in Greek and German philosophy. After a stay in Buffalo as tutor in preparation for college, he returned to his native place in 1861 to enter upon the study of medicine, but an ardent patriotism carried him into the war, as a private in the New York Fifth Artillery. He fought with Sheridan, became Judge Advocate on General Crawford's staff, and in 1865 was mustered out Lieutenant and Brevet Major. In the fall of 1866 he entered the New York Medical College, and after graduation returned to practice in Orange county. In 1867 he published "Highland Rambles," a poem, and in the fall of 1871 he went to Buffalo as Professor of Ancient Languages in the State Normal School, which he still holds. He is a superb Greek and Latin scholar, and profoundly read, especially in philosophical lore. His life has been mostly that of a close and studious student; Plato and Emerson are the men who have taught him most.

James Henry Coffin, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., died in that city, February 6th. He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Northampton, September 5th, 1806. He was fitted for college by Rev. Moses Hallock, and graduated at Amherst College in 1838. He was Professor in Williams College, Massachusetts, from 1838 to 1843, and during this period supervised the construction of Greylock Observatory, on Saddle Mountain, and devised the self-registering anemometer and barometer, a duplicate of which he recently sent to the Brazilian government. He was Professor of Mathematics in the United States navy from 1843 to 1846, and during the remainder of his life was connected with Lafayette College. He was a man of great abilities, combined with a kind disposition and a nice sense of honor. He was the author of many scientific and mathematical essays, justly held in high estimation.

STATE NEWS.

A boy of sixteen, named James Lutz, had his arm caught by a belt in a cigar-box factory in Lancaster, on Friday, drawn around a shaft and terribly crushed, the bones protruding through the flesh, and the member being dislocated at the shoulder.

Mr. David E. Shirk, of Lancaster, made a mistake in taking a dose of medicine, on Friday night, by using the wrong bottle, and it is feared he may lose his life.

A "National Reform" Convention is called to meet in Blairsville on to-morrow at two o'clock P. M., and in the evening. Delegates to the approaching National Convention in New York are to be selected. Several distinguished speakers are expected to be present, among others the Rev. Dr. J. R. W. Sloan of Allegheny city, and the Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D., and the Rev. A. M. Milligan, D. D., of this city.

Major William Frew will deliver a lecture in the Academy course, at Blairsville, this evening. His subject will be, "The Men for the Times."

Prof. James H. Coffin, of Lafayette College, Easton, died on Thursday night last, of erysipelas. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the National Academy of Science. His whole life had been devoted to teaching.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: There is now living in Ashland a woman of an extraordinary build. Her name is Mary Ann Reichert; she is married, is thirty-two years old, and turns the scales at something over five hundred pounds. She is five feet high, and measures twenty-nine inches around the arm, and five feet and eight inches around the waist. She was born and raised in Schuylkill county, and lives at present in Spruce street, Ashland.

Richard J. McConkey, son of the late David McConkey, a once prominent banker of West Chester, drowned himself in the reservoir at that place on the 6th inst. When about to graduate from Harvard College in 1864, young McConkey's mind became affected, and had never recovered its balance. On Thursday last he managed to elude the vigilance of his attendants, and plunged into the reservoir, and was drowned.

A little son of Moses Robinson, of Port Carbon, fell into a well on Friday, and was drowned.

Forest county voted to license the sale of liquors.

George Paiste has been appointed by Governor Hartranft sealer of weights and measures at Venango county.

A Lock Haven man found out the other day that wasps can't be frozen to death. He found a nest, which to all appearances were in that condition, and jokingly tossed them over to a friend—the friend returned them in the same way, but unfortunately one of the insects fell down the back of his neck, and in a few minutes that unfortunate Lock Haven man was frantically trying to get from inside his shirt. He said the foot of the little "varmint" was altogether too "hot" for comfort.

An exchange says: Two well known gentlemen of Petrolia had a personal encounter in that borough recently, which drew a large crowd, and created the usual amount of excitement for a short time. The fight did not differ materially from other fights, but the punishment received by one of the participants is not often inflicted. Heretofore he has been the possessor of a moustache which measured twenty inches from tip to tip, and in the fight one side of the hisrute adornment was torn off. His antagonist succeeded in wrapping it around his hand, and a few vigorous jerks brought it out by the roots. The lips were fearfully torn, making a severe wound which will be a long time in healing.

A new phase of the epizootic has made its appearance, only those horses being attacked who had the disease before. The symptoms are like those of paralysis or apoplexy, the horses attacked falling dead in the harness. Two cases are reported from Corry.

Eighty new houses are under contract to be erected in Union City, Erie county, this coming spring.

Eighteen wagon loads of wood were part of the gifts to the Rev. C. F. Hitchcock, of Conneautville, brought by a recent donation party.

The new Masonic Hall in Mercer will be opened on Friday of next week.

The directors of the Sharon and Greenfield Railroad have determined to change the gauge of the road from three feet, the present narrow gauge, to four feet eight and a half, or the regular compromise gauge.

What Time Has Taught Us.

It has taken two thousand years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses of aloes, salts, jalap, croton oil, calomel, colcynth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies the sinking constitution, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbific principal, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of by Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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THE STOCK OF
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TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell AND Co's
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5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nansen Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
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New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
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6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.
PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CARD.
We have this day disposed of our entire stock of China, Glass and Queensware to the Messrs. GARBER & WILLIAMS. The senior member, Mr. GEO. H. GARBER, has been in our employ for the past six years. We therefore take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, and especially to our old customers, whom we would urge to bestow on the new firm the patronage which they so liberally conferred on the old house during the past forty years. HIGBY, CUST & CO.
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GARBER & WILLIAMS,
SUCCESSORS TO
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IMPORTERS OF
Queensware,
China and Fine Glass,
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DRY GOODS.
SOILED GOODS.
Previous to Taking Stock we Offer a Large Lot of
HEAVY
Country Blankets,
Slightly Soiled, at Much Less than Cost.
ALSO, A JOB LOT OF
WHITE QUILTS,
Slightly Soiled, at a Great Bargain.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
REMNANTS
Of low, medium and high priced DRESS GOODS, about half the original cost.
FIVE CASES DARK PRINTS,
Slightly Imperfect, at 8 Cents.
ONE CASE 33-INCH
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
AT 10 CENTS.
Five Cases Fine 4-4 Soft Finished
Bleached Muslin,
Of a Well Known Make, usually sold at 18 Cents, at 12½ Cents.
The above Goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.
2,000 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
From Narrow to Wide Widths, at Very Low Prices.
Fringed Flchus and Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
New Neck Ruffings,
Irish Linens, Napkins,
Linen Crashes,
Huck Towels,
Shirt Fronts,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Hair Nets, Hair Goods,
Gent's Super. Stout Half Hose,
Heavy Cotton Hosiery,
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
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PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from N. Y. to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

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The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 10, 1873.

Now that the determination of the government to call in all her six per cent. loans and substitute those of a lower rate of interest is made manifest, investors are looking around for such approved securities as are beyond doubt safe and which will yield a good return for their money. Few American capitalists can afford to ho d government bonds which only pay 5 per cent, on their investments, as American capital is not concentrated in a few hands, but held by persons of moderate savings in sums of $1,000 to $5,000, on which they depend as a source of income. The form of investment which seems to combine the best features of mortgage security, a formal obligation of good faith, simplicity, certainty of legal enforcement of contract, together with general responsibility and ability on the part of the borrower is, we submit, found in a good railroad bond. We make no suggested statement when we say that no other form of investment represents so much real, tangible value as does a first mortgage railroad bond—for it represents the franchise, right of way, land, embankments, tunnels and excavations, the iron and embedded ties, station houses and railway stock, all practically indestructible. The law of first mortgages is clearly defined and impartially enforced by the courts. In making a selection of railroad bonds to purchase, the prominent things to be considered are: whether the road is built entirely of borrowed money, or whether the owners have sufficient faith in their enterprise to invest their own capital, trusting to future earnings for a return on their money, whether the road is located in a region likely to develope and pay for the expenditure necessary; the amount of actual capital in proportion to the bonded indebtedness; the amount of the mortgage per mile of road, and not the least consideration should be the character of the managers.

In this connection we would call attention to the advertisement of the Buffalo Valley Railroad Company's bonds in another column and have been expected, and amounts to a most substantial success.

The syndicate appears to have eschewed all those accessories, speculative and otherwise, by which the success of great national loans is usually sought and the loan appears to have been left to stand upon its own merits and the ecst of the high names connected with its negotiation.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 10, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114	114¼	114	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	90	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝	89¾	89⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	75	75¾	....	74⅝	....	74⅝
Adams Express	....	....	....	84½	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	....	84½	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	84½	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	105¼	104⅝	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
Erie	66	66¼	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Hudson River	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	95¾	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Illinois Central	....	120	....	119½	....	119½
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	....	91	....	91	....	....
Chicago and Northwest.	....	91	....	90¾	....	....
Do preferred	....	....	....	82½	....	....
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	38	38⅛	....	38	....	38
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	75¾	75¾	....	75¾	....	75¾
Do. Preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	96	96	....	96	....	96
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	47	47¼	47¼	47¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	34¾	....	....
Chicago and Alton	....	119¾	....	118	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	9	....	....	9	....	....
Hartford & Erie	9	....	....	9	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	45¾	45¾	....	45¾	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	30¾	....	....	30¾	....	....
Lion Mountain	....	....	....	91¾	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	68¼	Phila. and Erie	27
Reading	39⅝	Lehigh Navigation	37¾
United Co.'s of N.J.	121½	Pittsburgh 5s	73¾
Cam. & Amb.	94½	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	Central Transp'n	48¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 10, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have little new or interesting to furnish the general reader with regard to the tone or rulings of the markets. There is a perceptible change for the better, and all look forward to "the good time coming," which is expected ere the ides of March shall have passed. The receipts of corn and oats are fully up to the demands of the market, whilst wheat is yet short of the wants of the trade. The flour market has been quiet for the past week. Owing to small stock on the market, dealers were unable to fill their orders, and prices have ruled firm. As the weather grows warmer we look for lower prices. At present nearly all water mills are unable to run, as the streams are frozen. Our railroads are still blockaded, and dealers find great difficulty in getting supplies.

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the rates quoted being wholesale, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—Pittsburgh brands are sold at the following figures: X, $4 @ 50; XX, $5; XXX, $10; Iodine Ale, $11; Portter, $10.

BEANS—The market is dull and prices unchanged. We quote at $1 90@2 50 per bbl., as to quality.

BRISTLES—Sound ash, common, favorite brands for wind w glass makers' use, at 4½@4½; Dotted, for flint glass makers' use, 5½@6½; pots, 7½@8½; prime, 11; arsenic, 3½@3½; nitrate soda, 4½@5½; black head, 4.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50@60c per gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—The market gives signs of lower figures, but as yet prices are fully maintained. We quote choice roll, suitable for family use, at 35@38c per lb; medium to good 18@22c; common 9@16c.

BRANS—White navy in fair demand at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet and firm, with small sales, at 25@30c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Bonner Baking Powder, 1 lb cans, ₩ dozen $6 00; ½ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 80.

BROOM CORN—Sales reported at 4¼@5c, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Receipts 117 boxes. We have no change to note in prices. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 18½c ₩ lb; Ohio Factory, good, 14@15c; Ohio Factory, round lots 13½c; jobbing lots 14@15c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's berries $14 @15 ₩ bbl; cultivated and common $9@11@13.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $3 00@3 25, per bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $3 00@3 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, car lots 17½@18c, with the usual advance from stores.

CONCENTRATES—Sales in small lots at $8 00 per case.

COFFEE—Rio—Fair 20@20½c; good 21¾@22¾c; prime 23 @23½c; strictly prime 24@24½c; choice 25c. Java—Mandheling 34@35c; Government Java 30@31c; Old Government Java 35c; O G Java 32@33c; Mocha 30@31c; Rosted, Burnt and Mixed—Common 28@31c; Good 35c; H & E XXX 40c; maple flavored 40@42c; Union 40c; Phœnix 39c; white drips $1 30.

RICE—Arracan 8½@8¾c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice sells; strictly prime 50c; prime 45c; fair 40c.

Sterling Syrups—73c.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, barley, corn and rye at the Grain Elevator on Saturday were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	2,474	Corn, bushels	1,127
Barley, bushels	1,811	Corn, sacks	455

Received by river and rail, in sacks, for the same time:

Rye, sacks	138	Barley, sacks	170
Oats, sacks	1,811	Corn, sacks	455

We give the following as the ruling of the market, proving that they are car lots: Wheat—White $1 50; amb r $1 90; red white $1 83@1 85. Corn—White, shelled, choice white, shelled, $1 03@1 04; inferior, 98@1c. Oats—White 46@47c; mixed 44@45c. Rye—80@90c. Barley nominal at 90@95c for spring; $1@102 for fall.

HAY—Market inactive, with sales baled on track at $20 and sacks $16 50@17.

HOMINY—Small sacks at $3 25@3 50 ₩ bbl.

HOMINY—Sacks at $4 25@4 75 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—Market active at 35@50c for 1872; 1870s not quoted.

HAY—Cleveland white $3 ₩ ft; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c ₩ gallon.

MILK FEED—We quote bran at 9@9½c ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 10@1 25.

MUSTARD—Choice brands 12@ 13 ₩ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow $6@7; red $4 50@5 00. The stocks are light and prices active.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@85c ₩ bushel.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales at 5½@5¾c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₩ bbl; No 2 $1 15.

SORGHO—Demand fair at $4 00 ₩ case or 6 doz each.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 50@6 00; timothy seed $4 00 @4 50; flaxseed $1 90@1 95 ₩ bush.

CIDER—Sales at $5@5 50 ₩ bbl.

WHISKY—Highwines 20c ₩ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 11, 1873.

REMARKS—The crude market yesterday was firmer and holders were asking an advance. From all we can learn that the lowest point was reached on Friday and the market has been gaining strength ever since. There is, however, plenty of room for improvement. Parker's is now held at $2 30, being equal to 6c@¼c. No sales were reported.

REFINED.

Market reported firm without any change in prices. Large lots are still available at 16@16½c; car lots are held at 18@19c per gallon.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, February 10.—*The Courier* says: The market was more lively all around, with a slight advance, with the exception of upper road, which was a shade weaker on account of new strikes below the city. The immediate demand quiet but firm. Sales:

300 bbls upper road, P. T.	$2 20
300 bbls upper road, T. P.	2 22½
500 bbls upper road, T. P.	2 23
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 40
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 17½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 15
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 10
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 21¾
2,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 20¾
2,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 20¾

NEW YORK, February 10, closing Saturday.—Market trifle steadier. Refined 19c. Crude in bulk 9c. Cases 27c. No business reported. Petroleum delivery quiet at 190 for refined.

ANTWERP, February 10.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 10.—Market dull at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 10.—Spot $2 20@2 22½. Oil City, February 10.—Market quiet and firm at $2 40 2 45; upper road ₩ 7½@2 20; lower road $2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Market quiet; S. W. 19½@20c; crude 8½; cases 23½@26c; sales none; April to June, 21c.

(By Pennsylvania Railroad Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, February 10.—Market steady at $2 20 @2 22½.

OIL CITY, February 10.—Market quiet and steady at $2 40@2 45.

PARKER'S, February 10.—Nothing doing. Market asked $2 20. February 10.—Market firm at $2 15.

TIDIOUTE, February 10.—Market firm at $2 15.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 8, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Keystone Oil Works, Warren, P. A. Co., Philad.		81
Lockhart, P. & Co.	Carson & Cuitis, Philad.	49
Lockhart, P. & Co.	Lockhart, P. & Co., Philad.	212
Standard Oil Works, Warren, P. & Co., Philad.		842
Tarbell Oil Co.	Tack Bros & Co, Philad.	50
Do.	Do.	50
Brahm & Wagner, Waring, K. & Co., Philad.		50
Vesta Oil Works, Waring, K. & Co., Philad.		50
Central Refining Co.	J. F. Logan, Philad.	363
Total		2,975

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Petrolia Oil Works	258
A W Stevenson	Petrolia Oil Works	623
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	8
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	226
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	154
O J Greer	Continental Oil Works	231
Lockhart, F. & Co.	Brilliant Oil Works	363
Parker, T. D.	Excelsior Oil Works	480
Owner	Fairview Oil Works	311
A W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	543
Thos King	Fairview Oil Works	50
Wm Stewart	Star Oil Works	81
Wm Stewart	Oregon Oil Works	159
Owner	Petine, Abbott & Co	59

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Peerless Oil Wks	225	Petrolite Oil Works 623
American Oil Wks	8	Vesta Oil Works 380
Citizens Oil Works	231	Brilliant Oil Works 363
Excelsior Oil W's	480	Macomber, P. & Co 311
Fairview Oil W'ks	1,033	Star Oil Works 81
Cosmos Oil Works	159	Paine, A. & Co 59
Total		3,550

—We are still without definite figures showing the exact amount of new fives negotiated by the syndicate under the offering of $200,000,000 made last week. Members of the combination, however, state that "cash" subscriptions to an amount exceeding the $100,000,000 of five-twenties called in by the Treasury have been received, besides an amount (not specified) of subscriptions for exchange of five-twenties for the new bonds. To this again must be added (1) the conversions to be made by the National banks, which hold $6,609,000 of the five-twenties of 1862 and $18,200,000 of the issues of 1864—making a total of $25,000,000 of which a large portion are likely to be exchanged for the new bonds; and (2) $10,000,000 of registered "sixty-twos," held at home, have been called in, the payment of which will create a demand for most of which a corresponding amount of new fives. Making additions on these accounts to the $100,000,000 of cash subscriptions, we may count upon $125,000,000 to $130,000,000 of the new bonds as being virtually taken.

This is an achievement of no small moment; and, considering the details of the method adopted for receiving subscriptions, it is fully as much as could

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 10, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union yards amounted to 36 car loads or 1,440 head. In addition to this there were some one hundred and fifty head from Washington, Butler, Beaver, and Green counties, making in all about 1,590 head as the total offering. The market opened up with a rather over supply of fair to medium stock, and light of really good cattle, and while there was no notable decline on good to prime stock, we cannot say the same of the inferior grades. By the report of receipts by railroads, it will be seen that they alone were heavy, in fact rather more than the market could bear and sustain last week's rates, but in addition to this there were two loads of Sadler, Havens & Co., from East Liberty, two of Hazlewood & Blackstock, two of Orr, Williams & Loughry, one of Daniel Meeks, one of Jacob Needy, one of J. Lowenstine, making a rather heavy run for this market.

Dealers at once saw that with the lots offering a good market would be impossible, and at once commenced to sell, evidently determined to close out. The market about eleven o'clock was as bad as it could be; some two hundred head of cattle unsold and buyers holding off. At this time drovers reported the market of from last week full $c, and in conversation with several transit drovers they reported it worse. On the whole the market was about as bad as it could be. Following are a list of the arrivals, &c.:

Arrivals.

	Cars.
S. Katz, Chicago	2
L. Keifer, Chicago	1
S. Krause, Chicago	1
P. Hartman, Chicago	1
Spongler & Rutter, Chicago	1
J. Holmes, Chicago	2
Hamberger & Co., Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2
J. Feeney, Chicago	1
Shamberg & Moonshine, Chicago	1
M. Varner, Chicago	1
Pacific Mail, declined from 75 to 73¾, closing at 74; Erie fell from 66¾ to 65¾, and closed at 66¾ on rumors that the dividend on common and preferred will be declared to-morrow; St. Joseph ranged from 50, 51¾ and 50½; Lake Shore 95¾, 95¾ and 95¾; Union Pacific 35¾, 36, 35¾ and 36; New York Central 105¾, 104¾, 104¾ and 104¾; Cumberland, Chicago and Indiana Central 42¾@43; Ohio and Mississippi, 48¾, 47¾ and 47¾; Rock Island 11 8, 113¾ and 113; Wabash 73¾, 73 and 73. The market closed weak, except for Lake Shore and Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central, which were strong. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ percent., payable March 1st.

Canton	109	Pacific Mail pref	75
Western U. T. Co	88½	Wabash	73
Quicksilver	44⅜	do pref	85
Adams Express	97¾	Fort Wayne	96
Wells, Fargo & Co	84½	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68¼	do pref	40
U. S. Express	7	Chicago & Alton	119
Pacific Mail	74	do pref	116
New York Central	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
Erie	66	Cleve., Col. & Cin	94
do preferred	80	Burlington & Quincy	119
Hudson	119¾	Lake Shore	96¾
Reading	98	Panama	45
Michigan Central	91½	Illinois Central	119
Northwestern	83½	Union Pacific	34¾
do preferred	90½	Central Pacific	87¾
New Jersey Central	45¾	Del. & Lackawanna	101
St. Paul	38¾	Bankers' Bills	109

Cattle Sales.

L. Lowman & Zeigler retailed 2 cars of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs; also, 1 car of Washington county cattle from $3 00 to $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

D. Varner sold 16 head of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $6 25 to $7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 19 head of Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

L. Rothchilds sold 1 car of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

P. Lowenthal sold 22 head of Ohio cattle at figures running from $5 25 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Smith & Krauss retailed 2 cars of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 75 to $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Davis & Co. retailed 2 cars of Ohio and Illinois cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs, also 1 car note sold 26 head at $5 12 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 32 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 25 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hamberger & Co. sold 68 head of Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 50 to $7 ₩ 100 lbs.

Wm. Moonshine sold 27 head of Chicago cattle at figures running from $5 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 2 cars of cattle from Chicago and East Liberty at prices from $5 25 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

T. Kestner sold 18 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $4 15 to $6 25 ₩ hundred lbs.

S. Trauerman sold 29 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $5 50 to $6 25 ₩ hundred lbs.

E. Katz retailed 1 car of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to $6 25 ₩ hundred lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. retailed 2 cars of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $5 00 to $6 25 ₩ hundred lbs.

M. Krause sold 30 head of Chicago cattle at figures running from $4 75 to $6 50 ₩ hundred lbs.

P. Carr sold 20 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 25 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 25 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

J. Needy retailed 5 cars of Illinois cattle at prices varying from $5 to $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

P. Keefer sold 25 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $7 ₩ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 6 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $4 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

J. W. Cunningham sold 6 head of Lawrence county cattle at $4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 10, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand light but holders firm; sales superfine spring at $7 00@7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No 2 spring Chicago 91c; 92½, cash; $1 24@1 24¾ seller March; No 3 do $1 09¾@1 09¾; rejected 97c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed $1 03¾@1 04, cash 3 50@3 75 seller March; $3 62½@3 65 seller April; rejected lower at 37c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 46c; No 3 white 44½@45c. Rye in moderate fair and near at; No 2, 65¾c. Barley—Demand fair and prices advanced; fall No 2, 72¾@73c; No 3, 69@70c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed dull and prices drooping at $2 30@2 35. Flax seed in good demand and prices firm at $2 95 @ 2 90.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Demand fair and prices advanced to $12 25, cash, and $12 40, seller March, with sales. Lard sold at $7 27½@7 30, closing at $7 by 7 30. Meats steady, with a moderate demand; sales of Bulk shoulders at 5c boxed, 4¾c packed; short ribs at 6¾c; clear sides 7¾c; hams 9¼c; sugar cured hams quiet. Dressed hogs—Demand good at full prices; sales at $5 75@6 00. Live hogs—Demand fair and prices unchanged at $5@5¼.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at $7 20.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1873.

FLOUR—Receipts 9,000 bbls; nothing doing, middling uplands 20¾c; sales of futures 2,000 bales, as follows: February 20¾@20¾c; March 20 5-16@20 9-16c; April 20 9-16@20 13-16c; May 20 15-16@20 15-16c. Flour quiet and heavy; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and state $5 30@5 60; common extra at $5 70; good to choice $5 75@6 50; white wheat extra $6 60@7 00; superfine Genesee $5 75@6 25; fancy do $6 30@6 75; choice do $6 80@7 00; extra Ohio $5 75@6 25; fancy do $6 30@6 75; choice do $6 80@7 00; extra Genesee $6 75@7 00; fancy do $7 05@7 50; choice do $7 60@8 00; extra Ohio, Indiana and Illinois $6 75@7 00; fancy do $7 05@7 50; choice do $7 60@8 00; extra Genesee

THE VERY LATEST.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Broken Rail Smash-Up on the Allegheny Valley.

Three Persons Killed and Fourteen Injured--J. L. Hanna, of Pittsburgh, Seriously Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SCRUBGRASS, PA., February 10, 1873.

The Brady's Bend accommodation train, bound north, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, met with an accident involving the loss of three lives and the injury of several passengers at a point about eight miles this side or north of a place called Black's siding, within ten miles south of here. The train is a mixed one, leaving Brady's at 12:25 P. M., and is due at the siding at three P. M. To-day it was made up with engine No. 57, next eleven loaded oil cars and last an iron clad passenger coach. It was in charge of Conductor James Benner and Engineer Samuel Weigle, and at the time of the occurrence of the accident ne arly thirty minutes late. It was making about the schedule running time of first class passenger trains, which is twenty miles per hour. The precise point of the accident is a curve a mile south of Rockland, and when rounding this curve the fireman noticed that a piece, about four feet long, was broken out of one of the outside rails. He notified the engineer, who whistled the brakes, but the warning came too late to allow of a effectual application of them, and the *seventh* car of the train in passing over the *spot* was thrown from the track, *dragging* the four oil cars and passenger coach *to the* rear down the bank. The *embankment* at this point is about fifteen *feet high*, and the oil cars broke the tanks, which contained about eighty barrels of oil each, a large portion of which ran down on to the passenger car, and catching fire from the forward stove, soon enveloped the whole wreck in flames. There were at the time about twenty-five passengers in the car, who of course rushed for the doors and windows, and with the exception of those killed, got safely out, although a few of them were more or less burned. Efforts, which soon proved successful, were made to extinguish the flames, and then the bodies of the dead were recovered and the injured properly cared for by the company and the engineer and conductor, working under the direction of Col. J. J. Lawrence, superintendent of the road, who fortunately arrived soon after the accident occurred.

The following is a list of the dead: John Scott, train newsboy. William Casey, a somewhat notorious sporting character, well known in the oil regions. It is said that Mr. Casey escaped, and then returned to the car to help out the newsboy, perishing in the attempt. The third was a man unrecognized.

The injured are: John Hanna, No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh, badly burned; sent to Emlenton. Michael Kane, Petersburg, track laborer; gone home. James Biddle, Emlenton, eye cut slightly; gone home. C. W. Kidder, slightly burnt in head; gone to Franklin. A. George, of Rouseville, burnt slightly; gone home. Matthew Collins, Hamilton, Canada, burned about the head; gone to Oil City. R. C. Coulter, St. Petersburg, burned about the head; gone home. Mrs. Hoover, Franklin, head and hands burnt; gone home. Alfred S. Hamilton, Greensburg, Pa., head burned; gone to Parker's. Harry Miller, boy, head and hands burned; gone home. A. A. Knox, Antwerp, slightly hurt; gone home. O. Singleton, Parker's, slightly injured; gone home. John Whitcomb, Foxburg, slightly injured; gone home. John Belchamy, Tidioute, burned in head and hands; will go home to-morrow. The surgeons pronounce the injuries slight, with the exception of the case of Mr. Hanna, who is quite seriously but it is believed not fatally injured.

Col. Lawrence states to your correspondent that the track is as good at this point as any other on the road, the ties and iron being perfectly sound. He also says the hard freezing weather has proved very destructive to rails, and they have broken more during the past month than ever before. The Coroner is at the scene of the accident, and associated with Col. Lawrence and Counsellor Charles H. Taylor, will fully investigate the cause of the disaster.

Train Thrown off By a Broken Rail—Nobody Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HYDETOWN, PA., February 10, 1873.

About 8:55 this morning the rear truck of the northward bound Buffalo express, on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, just north of this place. Conductor Taylor heard the car leave the track and signalled the engineer, who promptly applied the air brakes and stopped the train within about three hundred feet. The car was jerked over the frozen ground and ties for the distance named, but further than a general shaking up and some there was no injury to the passengers. They were immediately transferred to the forward cars and reached Corry in time to make all the connections.

Mishap on the Lake Shore Road—Passengers Slightly Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., February 10, 1873.

The steamboat express, bound West on the Lake Shore Road, was thrown from the track on Saturday evening by a broken rail, about halfway between Westfield and Dunkirk. The engine was capsized, and two baggage and emigrant and three passenger cars were completely wrecked. The engineer and fireman were badly scalded, but the passengers escaped with slight injuries.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Sinking of the Towboat Petrel—Captain and Four Men Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRONSON, O., February 10, 1873.

On Saturday evening the towboat Petrel, going up the river light, capsized near Haskellville, Ohio, and floated bottom up down to near Ceredo, West Virginia, where she lies on her side. Chas. McElhinny swam to shore but was so chilled that he died soon after. Reports received are contradictory. Four men besides the Captain were lost, and probably more. One report says she struck a log, another that the wind blew her over. There was a very heavy wind Saturday evening, and the wind must have helped if it did not do it all.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—The names of the persons drowned at the Haskellville disaster Saturday midnight, were: Geo. Akley, deck hand, H. Church, fireman, L. Thompson, passenger, fourteen years old.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 10.—The river has fallen four inches, with twelve feet two inches in the canal and ten feet two inches at the chute. Moderately clear and cloudy and mild. Business very active, all the boats to-day went over the falls. Arrived—Arlington, Memphis; Minnesota and Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Esperanza, Memphis; H. G. Yeager and J. H. Bigley and tow, New Orleans; Arlington, Alaska, Charmer and Nick Longworth, Cincinnati. The Peytonia's barge and Bellaire will be brought this side to the city wharf. The barge of the Parker will probably get off the bar to-night and may have to go on the dock. The Robin arrived from Cincinnation with the U. S. Dunnowell's fleet, two barges of the Pomeroy Coal Company and two of Clifton No. 2, and a Kanawha coal boat marked B and No. 1. The Robin's officers report a barge marked J. S. Mc'n, at Hawesville, barges W. H. B. No. 4, and three barges at Hanging Rock, No. 9 partially loaded with coal, and barge Lyman, one-fourth gone, all below Cloverport, the first two in good order; one coal flat wreck and barge Lyon at Cloverport creek; one flat boat above Gen. Brook's; barge opposite Eagle Creek; barge worth; barge Whale No. 39, sunk at Blue River Island; barge Horner, one-fourth gone, and the Mc'El